

The Bill before us, H.R. 4002 also redefines and updates the roles of American universities who can share information about new farming techniques with similar institutions in other countries.

I urge my colleagues to support this Bill.

Mr. SHERMAN. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BEREUTER. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY). As I earlier indicated, this legislation is primarily the work of the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY). He is an outstanding newer Member of the House Committee on International Relations. I would say that I visited the campus of his alma mater this Saturday. They are proud of him, and with this legislation they are going to be even more indebted to him and appreciate his outstanding work.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4002, the Famine Prevention and Freedom From Hunger Improvement Act of 2000. Before I talk about the legislation, I want to thank the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) for his leadership in this effort. I want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DAVIS) for agreeing to be the lead Democrat on this bill and make this truly a bipartisan effort. I also appreciate and commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON), their staffs working so well together to ensure this bipartisan legislation could be considered today.

Finally, most importantly, I want to thank one of my constituents, Dr. Ed Price from Texas A&M University, who came to me with the framework for this legislation after working on behalf of the Board of International Food and Agriculture Development, and the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges. Without the help of Dr. Price and Texas A&M University, it is unlikely we would be considering this legislation today.

Briefly, Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act, which is known as the Famine Prevention and Freedom From Hunger Act, was enacted in 1975 to increase world food production and to identify solutions to food and nutrition problems in developing countries. According to USAID, the goal to increase world food production has been met. That is the good news. Unfortunately, USAID believes that we have not been as successful at solving the other goal, food and nutrition problems, in developing countries, poorer countries.

Specifically, under H.R. 4002, we address that problem. We broaden the scope of agriculture to reflect a more modern industry, and we expand the ability of participants to be eligible to participate in Title XII programs so that the valuable resources of our universities will be better utilized. We also encourage nongovernmental organizations to work with universities; and these changes, we believe, will re-

sult in better partnerships with the Agency for International Development, improved service to the assisted countries, and greater trade and research benefits to us here in America.

This legislation will also help America's agriculture. As Title XII is currently written, we focus on ag research, but this modernization is designed to make extension a more implicit part of Title XII. This will help bring the lessons we learn overseas to our farms, which is important because developing nation markets are the fastest growing markets for U.S. farm products and anything we can do to help speed along their development will help our farmers.

Improved agriculture is necessary to meet the objectives of U.S. foreign assistance, such as improved human health, child survival, democratization, and free enterprise. Furthermore, improving foods for health, flavor and productivity require the assistance of international programs such as those sponsored under Title XII.

Madam Speaker, as the ag industry and our Nation's international development efforts have changed over the past 25 years, the time has come to update this important section to again emphasize the vital role U.S. universities and others can have in our country's international ag development efforts. With over 800 million people worldwide still suffering from inadequate food supplies and associated malnutrition, this update is needed.

Mr. DAVIS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from Texas, Mr. BRADY, for his leadership and hard work on this important legislation. I, myself, am a strong co-sponsor of this legislation.

H.R. 4002, the Famine Prevention and Freedom from Hunger Improvement Act is long overdue. This bill would update Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, a title which is vitally important to our universities.

Title XII was enacted in 1975 with the goal of increasing world food production and identifying solutions to food and nutrition problems in developing countries. Although the goal to increase world food production has been met, we all know that food and nutrition problems continue to plague much of the developing world.

Since Title XII was enacted, both our agriculture industry and international development efforts have significantly changed. This bill addresses those changes by updating the language under Title XII to reflect a more modern industry and expands the ability of participants to be eligible to participate in Title XII programs, so that the valuable resources of our universities will be better utilized.

Specifically, by expanding the number of eligible participants in Title XII programs, our universities will be able to increase their number of partnerships and play a more significant role in our international agriculture efforts.

Madam Speaker, I would also like to mention that improved agricultural production is essential if the U.S. is to continue fostering democratization around the world, which is one of many important objectives of U.S. foreign assistance. I believe H.R. 4002 addresses this issue.

H.R. 4002 is a win-win for everyone. Internationally, these changes will result in better partnerships with the Agency for International Development (AID), which will improve service to developing countries. Domestically, our country will reap greater trade and research benefits. Moreover, lessons learned through agricultural programs in developing countries will benefit our own agriculture industry.

Madam Speaker, I look forward to seeing this bill become law. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4002.

Mr. GILMAN. Madam Speaker. I rise in support of H.R. 4002, a bill introduced by Mr. BRADY, the gentleman from Texas, and co-sponsored by Mr. BEREUTER and Mr. DAVIS, all members of the Committee on International Relations. H.R. 4002 seeks to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, to authorize the President to establish programs in title XII of the act to encourage the formation of partnerships between land grant universities and non-governmental to promote sustainable agricultural development projects in the world's poorest and neediest countries.

Madam Speaker, although significant strides have been made to increase world food production in recent years, it is clear that more needs to be done to modernize agricultural practices in the developing world and to ensure that sound environmental and conservation practices are applied in rural areas of the world's poorest countries.

As is the case in other development fields, it is sound policy to encourage the formation of partnerships among the public, private, and academic sectors. In the agricultural arena this makes particularly good sense as American technology produces the world's greatest grain yields and can, with the provision of state-of-the-art technical assistance, be applied in developing countries. Moreover, as an added bonus, the lessons learned from these experiences and projects can be brought back home and applied to strengthen our own country's agricultural production.

I commend the sponsors of H.R. 4002 for their efforts to encourage the formation of partnerships between the land-grant university community and non-governmental organizations engaged in agricultural extension work in developing countries and urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. SHERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BEREUTER. Madam Speaker, I urge support of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4002, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### DEFENSE AND SECURITY ASSISTANCE ACT OF 2000

Mr. BEREUTER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4919) to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms

Control Export Control Act to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions under those Acts, to authorize the transfer of naval vessels to certain foreign countries, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4919

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Defense and Security Assistance Act of 2000".

#### TITLE I—SECURITY ASSISTANCE

##### SEC. 101. ADDITIONS TO UNITED STATES WAR RESERVE STOCKPILES FOR ALLIES.

Section 514(b)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321h(b)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

"(2)(A) The value of such additions to stockpiles of defense articles in foreign countries shall not exceed \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2001.

"(B) Of the amount specified in subparagraph (A) for fiscal year 2001, not more than \$50,000,000 may be made available for stockpiles in the Republic of Korea."

##### SEC. 102. TRANSFER OF CERTAIN OBSOLETE OR SURPLUS DEFENSE ARTICLES IN THE WAR RESERVE STOCKPILES FOR ALLIES TO ISRAEL.

(a) TRANSFERS TO ISRAEL.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding section 514 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321h), the President is authorized to transfer to Israel, in return for concessions to be negotiated by the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, any or all of the items described in paragraph (2).

(2) ITEMS COVERED.—The items referred to in paragraph (1) are munitions, equipment, and material such as armor, artillery, automatic weapons ammunition, and missiles that—

(A) are obsolete or surplus items;

(B) are in the inventory of the Department of Defense;

(C) are intended for use as reserve stocks for Israel; and

(D) as of the date of enactment of this Act, are located in a stockpile in Israel.

(b) CONCESSIONS.—The value of concessions negotiated pursuant to subsection (a) shall be at least equal to the fair market value of the items transferred. The concessions may include cash compensation, services, waiver of charges otherwise payable by the United States, and other items of value.

(c) ADVANCE NOTIFICATION OF TRANSFER.—Not less than 30 days before making a transfer under the authority of this section, the President shall transmit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives a notification of the proposed transfer. The notification shall identify the items to be transferred and the concessions to be received.

(d) EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.—No transfer may be made under the authority of this section 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

##### SEC. 103. EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES FOR MONGOLIA.

(a) USES FOR WHICH FUNDS ARE AVAILABLE.—Notwithstanding section 516(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j(e)), during each of the fiscal years 2000 and 2001, funds available to the Department of Defense may be expended for crating, packing, handling, and transportation of excess defense articles transferred under the authority of section 516 of that Act to Mongolia.

(b) CONTENT OF CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Each notification required to be submitted under section 516(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j(f)) with respect to a proposed transfer of a defense article described in subsection (a) shall include an estimate of the amount of funds to be expended under subsection (a) with respect to that transfer.

##### SEC. 104. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO MILITARY EQUIPMENT FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States Government should work with the Government of the Republic of the Philippines to enable that Government to procure military equipment that can be used to upgrade the capabilities and to improve the quality of life of the armed forces of the Philippines.

(b) MILITARY EQUIPMENT.—Military equipment described in subsection (a) should include—

(1) naval vessels, including amphibious landing crafts, for patrol, search-and-rescue, and transport;

(2) F-5 aircraft and other aircraft that can assist with reconnaissance, search-and-rescue, and resupply;

(3) attack, transport, and search-and-rescue helicopters; and

(4) vehicles and other personnel equipment.

##### SEC. 105. ANNUAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE REPORT.

Section 655(b)(3) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2415(b)(3)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: ", including those defense articles that were exported".

##### SEC. 106. REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO COUNTRY EXEMPTIONS FOR LICENSING OF DEFENSE ITEMS FOR EXPORT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(a) REQUIREMENTS OF EXEMPTION.—Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(j) REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO COUNTRY EXEMPTIONS FOR LICENSING OF DEFENSE ITEMS FOR EXPORT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—

"(1) REQUIREMENT FOR BILATERAL AGREEMENT.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The President may utilize the regulatory or other authority pursuant to this Act to exempt a foreign country from the licensing requirements of this Act with respect to exports of defense items only if the United States Government has concluded an agreement described in paragraph (2) with the foreign country that is legally-binding as a matter of domestic and international law on both the United States and that country.

"(B) EXCEPTION.—The requirement to conclude a bilateral agreement in accordance with subparagraph (A) shall not apply with respect to an exemption for Canada from the licensing requirements of this Act for the export of defense items.

"(2) REQUIREMENTS OF BILATERAL AGREEMENT.—A bilateral agreement referred to paragraph (1)—

"(A) shall, at a minimum, require the foreign country, as necessary, to revise its policies and practices, and promulgate or enact necessary modifications to its laws and regulations to establish an export control regime that is at least comparable to United States law, regulation, and policy regarding—

"(i) handling of all United States-origin defense items exported to the foreign country, including prior written United States Government approval for any reexports to third countries;

"(ii) end-use and retransfer control commitments, including securing binding end-use and retransfer control commitments from all end-users, including such docu-

mentation as is needed in order to ensure compliance and enforcement with respect to such United States-origin defense items;

"(iii) establishment of a procedure comparable to a 'watchlist' (if such a watchlist does not exist) and full cooperation with United States Government law enforcement and intelligence agencies to allow for sharing of export and import documentation and background information on foreign businesses and individuals employed by or otherwise connected to those businesses; and

"(iv) establishment of a list of controlled defense items to ensure coverage of those items to be exported under the exemption; and

"(B) should, at a minimum, require the foreign country, as necessary, to revise its policies and practices, and promulgate or enact necessary modifications to its laws and regulations to establish an export control regime that is at least comparable to United States law, regulation, and policy regarding—

"(i) controls on the export of tangible or intangible technology, including via fax, phone, and electronic media;

"(ii) appropriate controls on unclassified information exported to foreign nationals;

"(iii) controls on arms trafficking and brokering; and

"(iv) violations and penalties of export control laws.

"(3) ADVANCE NOTIFICATION.—Not less than 30 days before authorizing an exemption for a foreign country from the licensing requirements of this Act for the export of defense items, the President shall transmit to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a notification that—

"(A) the United States has entered into a bilateral agreement with that foreign country satisfying all requirements set forth in paragraph (2);

"(B) the foreign country has promulgated or enacted all necessary modifications to its laws and regulations to comply with its obligations under the bilateral agreement with the United States; and

"(C) confirms that the appropriate congressional committees will continue to receive notifications pursuant to the authorities, procedures, and practices of section 36 of this Act for defense exports to a foreign country to which that section would apply and without regard to any form of defense export licensing exemption otherwise available for that country.

"(4) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(A) DEFENSE ITEM.—The term 'defense item' means defense articles, defense services, and related technical data.

"(B) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term 'appropriate congressional committees' means—

"(i) the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

"(ii) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate."

(b) NOTIFICATION OF EXEMPTION.—Section 38(f) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(f)) is amended—

(1) by inserting "(f)" after "(f)"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) The President may not authorize an exemption for a foreign country from the licensing requirements of this Act for the export of defense items under subsection (j) or any other provision of this Act until 45 days after the date on which the President has transmitted to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a notification that includes—

“(A) a description of the scope of the exemption, including a detailed summary of the defense articles, defense services, and related technical data proposed to be exported under the exemption; and

“(B) a determination by the Attorney General that the bilateral agreement requires sufficient documentation relating to the export of United States defense articles, defense services, and related technical data under an exemption which will be compiled and maintained in order to facilitate law enforcement efforts to detect, prevent, and prosecute criminal violations of any provision of this Act, including the efforts on the part of countries and factions engaged in international terrorism to illicitly acquire sophisticated United States weaponry.”.

(C) NOTIFICATION RELATING TO EXPORT OF COMMERCIAL COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE.—Section 36(c)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776(c)(1)) is amended in the first sentence by inserting at the end before the period the following: “, except that a certification shall not be required in the case of an application for a license for export of a commercial communications satellite designated on the United States Munitions List for launch from, and by nationals of, the United States, or the territory of a member country of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Australia, Japan, or New Zealand”.

**SEC. 107. REPORT ON GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT ARMS SALES END-USE MONITORING PROGRAM.**

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall prepare and transmit to the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report that contains a summary of the status of the efforts of the Defense Security Cooperation Agency to implement the End-Use Monitoring Enhancement Plan relating to government-to-government transfers of defense articles, defense services, and related technologies.

**SEC. 108. WAIVER OF CERTAIN COSTS.**

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President may waive the requirement to impose an appropriate charge for a proportionate amount of any nonrecurring costs of research, development, and production under section 21(e)(1)(B) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2761(e)(1)(B)) for the November 1999 sale of 5 UH-60L helicopters to the Republic of Colombia in support of counternarcotics activities.

**TITLE II—TRANSFERS OF NAVAL VESSELS**

**SEC. 201. AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER NAVAL VESSELS TO CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.**

(a) BRAZIL.—The President is authorized to transfer to the Government of Brazil the “THOMASTON” class dock landing ships ALAMO (LSD 33) and HERMITAGE (LSD 34) and the “GARCIA” class frigates BRADLEY (FF 1041), DAVIDSON (FF 1045), SAMPLE (FF 1048), and ALBERT DAVID (FF 1050). Such transfers shall be on a grant basis under section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j).

(b) CHILE.—The President is authorized to transfer to the Government of the Chile the “OLIVER HAZARD PERRY” class guided missile frigates WADSWORTH (FFG 9) and ESTOCIN (FFG 15). Such transfers shall be on a combined lease-sale basis under sections 61 and 21 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2796, 2761).

(c) GREECE.—The President is authorized to transfer to the Government of Greece the “KNOX” class frigates VREELAND (FF 1068) and TRIPPE (FF 1075). Such transfers shall be on a grant basis under section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j).

(d) TURKEY.—The President is authorized to transfer to the Government of Turkey the “OLIVER HAZARD PERRY” class guided missile frigates JOHN A MOORE (FFG 19) and FLATLEY (FFG 21). Such transfers shall be on a combined lease-sale basis under sections 61 and 21 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2796, 2761).

**SEC. 202. INAPPLICABILITY OF AGGREGATE ANNUAL LIMITATION ON VALUE OF TRANSFERRED EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES.**

In the case of the transfer of a naval vessel authorized under section 201 of this Act to be transferred on a grant basis under section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j), the value of the vessel transferred shall not be included for purposes of subsection (g) of that section in the aggregate value of excess defense articles transferred to countries under that section in any fiscal year.

**SEC. 203. COSTS OF TRANSFERS.**

Any expense incurred by the United States in connection with a transfer authorized by this title shall be charged to the recipient.

**SEC. 204. CONDITIONS RELATING TO COMBINED LEASE-SALE TRANSFERS.**

A transfer of a vessel on a combined lease-sale basis authorized by section 201 shall be made in accordance with the following requirements:

(1) The President may initially transfer the vessel by lease, with lease payments suspended for the term of the lease, if the country entering into the lease for the vessel simultaneously enters into a foreign military sales agreement for the transfer of title to the vessel.

(2) The President may not deliver to the purchasing country title to the vessel until the purchase price of the vessel under such a foreign military sales agreement is paid in full.

(3) Upon payment of the purchase price in full under such a sales agreement and delivery of title to the recipient country, the President shall terminate the lease.

(4) If the purchasing country fails to make full payment of the purchase price in accordance with the sales agreement—

(A) the sales agreement shall be immediately terminated;

(B) the suspension of lease payments under the lease shall be vacated; and

(C) the United States shall be entitled to retain all funds received on or before the date of the termination under the sales agreement, up to the amount of lease payments due and payable under the lease and all other costs required by the lease to be paid to that date.

(5) If a sales agreement is terminated pursuant to paragraph (4), the United States shall not be required to pay any interest to the recipient country on any amount paid to the United States by the recipient country under the sales agreement and not retained by the United States under the lease.

**SEC. 205. FUNDING OF CERTAIN COSTS OF TRANSFERS.**

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Defense Vessels Transfer Program Account such funds as may be necessary to cover the costs (as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 661a)) of the lease-sale transfers authorized by section 201. Funds appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under preceding sentence for the purpose described in such sentence may not be available for any other purpose.

**SEC. 206. REPAIR AND REFURBISHMENT IN UNITED STATES SHIPYARDS.**

To the maximum extent practicable, the President shall require, as a condition of the transfer of a vessel under section 201, that

the country to which the vessel is transferred have such repair or refurbishment of the vessel as is needed, before the vessel joins the naval forces of that country, performed at a shipyard located in the United States, including a United States Navy shipyard.

**SEC. 207. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING TRANSFER OF NAVAL VESSELS ON A GRANT BASIS.**

It is the sense of Congress that naval vessels authorized under section 201 of this Act to be transferred to foreign countries on a grant basis under section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j) should be so transferred only if the United States receives appropriate benefits from such countries for transferring the vessel on a grant basis.

**SEC. 208. EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.**

The authority granted by section 201 of this Act shall expire 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER).

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Mr. BEREUTER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 4919.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. BEREUTER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. BEREUTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BEREUTER. Madam Speaker, this Member rises in support of H.R. 4919, the Defense and Security Assistance Act of 2000.

This legislation modifies authorities with respect to the provision of security assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act. It is authored by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on International Relations, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), who was unavoidably detained and could not be here today for this legislation.

Most of the provisions have been requested by the administration. Specifically, these provisions address the transfer of excess defense articles, notification requirements for arms sales and authorities to provide for the stockpiling of defense articles in foreign countries. The bill also includes an important bipartisan provision to address the administration's initiative regarding exemptions for defense export licenses to foreign countries.

This Member wishes to thank the ranking member of the Committee on International Relations, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDESON), for his cooperation on these provisions, as well as the NGO community for their hard work.

In addition, this bill authorizes the transfer of two Naval vessels to Chile and provides authority to the President to convert existing leases for 10 ships which have already been transferred to Brazil, Greece, and Turkey.

This Member is pleased to note that this body has successfully enacted into law, over the past 4 years, each of our bills addressing security assistance matters. It is the hope of this Member that the legislative branch is able to continue this record with approval of this measure, H.R. 4919.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SHERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4919, in order to assist the committee. This bill is an annual authorization for certain activities related to the U.S. assistance for national defense of our friends and allies overseas. The bill authorizes the President to transfer obsolete U.S. ships to friendly countries either through grants or sale/lease arrangements to support their legitimate defense needs. These ships have reached or exceeded their service life and would cost considerable amount for the U.S. to refurbish them or scrap them.

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Transferring most of these ships will serve our foreign policy interests. The bill authorized transfer of obsolete U.S. defense equipment and other articles to the stockpiles of South Korea and Israel. These transfers directly support the U.S. plans for the defense of Korea as well as increasing the capacity and readiness of the South Korean and Israeli forces to defend themselves.

Madam Speaker, I believe the bill was quite well summarized by the gentleman from Nebraska. I should point out that I will personally have some concerns with title II of the bill, in particular subsection D of section 201 of the act, which as I may have mentioned is part of title II. But to facilitate the work of this House and of the committee, I stand in support of H.R. 4919.

Madam Speaker, seeing no requests for time, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BEREUTER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, in closing I want to recognize the fact this legislation includes two important priorities of this Member as the chairman of the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific. The first is section 103 which relates to excess defense articles to be provided to Mongolia.

Additionally, there is a sense of the Congress expressed in section 104 related to our work with the Republic of the Philippines with respect to the procurement of military equipment, and I am pleased to see those provisions included.

Madam Speaker, I urge support of the resolution.

Mr. GILMAN. Madam Speaker, this bill modifies authorities with respect to the provision of security assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act. Most of the provisions have been requested by the administration. Specifically, these provisions address the transfer of excess defense articles, notification requirements for arms sales and authorities to provide for the stockpiling of defense articles in foreign countries. The bill also includes an important bipartisan provision to address the administration's initiative regarding exemptions for defense export licensing to foreign countries. I want to thank the ranking Democrat member for his cooperation on this provision as well as the NGO community for their hard work.

The provision in question here goes to the heart of our jurisdiction and role as an authorizing committee. For the past year and a half the administration fought internally to resolve the question of whether we should provide exemptions from licensing for defense exports to foreign countries. The State Department fought the exemption all the way up to the President. They opposed it at the deputies level. They opposed it at the principals level. They opposed it until the President sided with the Department of Defense and overruled them. Now the State Department is putting on its game face and saying the administration is all one big happy family. That's their story and they are sticking to it.

Now it is time for the Congress to have its say. As most of you know, I have not been an enthusiastic supporter of new International Traffic in Arm Regulations [ITAR] exemptions. I believe that the Arms Export Control Act [AECA] provides the appropriate structure under which the United States should continue to advance our foreign policy, national security and non-proliferation interests. Moreover, it is absolutely clear that State Department regulations and practice in implementing U.S. munitions laws, including the AECA, have long provided for individual, case-by-case licenses for defense exports.

Further, it is my view that any decision to extend exemptions should only be made when the recipient countries have in place an export control system comparable to that in the United States. This means that such exemptions shall only be provided if a country has provided assurances in a legally binding fashion that details how such a country will enact export control procedures that sufficiently conform to those of the United States and has drafted, promulgated and enacted necessary modifications to its laws and regulations.

I have applied this rationale in fashioning section 108 of this bill. We require a legally binding bilateral agreement. We list the overall requirements of what should be in the bilateral agreement but require only that certain of those requirements be certified. We then require a separate notification detailing the scope of the proposed exemption. This is a reasonable compromise on this issue. It allows the administration to proceed with exemptions but requires that it is done in a fashion that does not undercut our current practices and policies and preserves the rationale and logic of the AECA. Now the Department of Defense and some in the defense industry would tell you that real problems would emerge if this language is agreed to. They argue that no

country will ever agree to modify their export control laws and practices to protect U.S. defense exports as we do in the United States.

That is not exactly correct. Let me explain. Everyone should understand that section 108 requires nothing more than what the Pentagon has already said it is willing to do. They agree there should be bilateral agreement. They agree it should be legally binding. They agree there should be end-use and retransfer assurances. They agree that there should be harmonization of export control lists and penalties for violations. They agree that this initiative should only be applied to countries that adopt and demonstrate export controls and technology security systems that are comparable in scope and effectiveness to those of the United States.

What they don't agree with is that we, the Congress, should codify the requirements. I disagree with that position and believe that this provision protects what is embodied in the AECA. The administration argues that the scope of this exemption should not be troubling. They argue that it applies only to unclassified exports. Let's consider that for a moment. Let's be sure that everyone understands this point.

Last year the Office of Defense Trade Controls processed over 45,000 licenses; 45,058 to be exact. Guess how many of those involved classified exports. 258. That's right. That means that 99.995 percent of the license amounting to over \$25 billion were for unclassified exports.

Now let's consider what kind of weapons systems are deemed unclassified. One example is an armored personnel carrier [APC]. This is a good example because a couple of years ago Canada transferred United States-provided APCs to Iran. Guess how we provided them to Canada. Under an exemption. That's why, in part, the State Department yanked their exemption and Canada is still trying to get it back. Another example. F-16s. Unclassified except for the technology incorporated in the nose cone. And my personal favorite. Super cobra attack helicopters. Under the exemption that administration could transfer any of these weapons systems to a foreign country.

That is why we need countries to agree to control our defense exports like we do. We don't want defense items provided under an exemption to wind up in the hands of our enemies. I would also like to note that the Justice Department has raised its concerns about the effect of the exemption on its efforts to ensure that it will not impede the ability of the law enforcement community to detect, prevent and prosecute criminal violations of the AECA. Further they have concerns that the exemption may facilitate efforts on the part of countries and factions engaged in international terrorism to illicitly acquire sophisticated U.S. weaponry.

Accordingly, this provision requires a determination by the Attorney General that any bilateral agreement negotiated between the United States and a foreign country include sufficient documentation on defense items provided under the exemption so that our law enforcement agencies can ensure compliance and enforcement with our laws. In addition this bill authorizes the transfer of two naval vessels to Chile and provides authority to the President to convert existing leases for 10 ships which have already been transferred to Brazil, Greece, and Turkey. I am pleased to

note that we have successfully enacted into law over the past 4 years each of our bills addressing security assistance matters. I hope we are able to continue our record with this measure.

Mr. BEREUTER. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4919.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEAS OF NATIONAL ALCOHOL AND DRUG RECOVERY MONTH

Mr. HORN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 371) supporting the goals and ideas of National Alcohol and Drug Recovery Month.

The Clerk read as follows:

##### H. CON. RES. 371

Whereas 26 million Americans currently suffer the ravages of drug or alcohol addiction;

Whereas 85 percent of all crimes are tied to drug or alcohol addiction;

Whereas American taxpayers incurred more than \$150 billion in drug-related criminal and medical costs in 1997 alone—more than they spent on education, transportation, agriculture, energy, space, and foreign aid combined;

Whereas every dollar invested in drug and alcohol treatment yields seven dollars in savings in health care costs, criminal justice costs, and lost productivity costs from job absenteeism, injuries, and subpar work performance;

Whereas treatment for addiction is as effective as treatments for other chronic medical conditions, such as diabetes and high blood pressure;

Whereas adolescents who undergo addiction treatment report less use of marijuana, less heavy drinking, and less criminal involvement;

Whereas other benefits of adolescent addiction treatment include better psychological adjustment and improved school performance after treatment;

Whereas a number of organizations and individuals dedicated to fighting addiction and promoting treatment and recovery will recognize September 2000 as National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month;

Whereas National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month celebrates the tremendous strides taken by individuals who have undergone successful treatment and recognizes those in the treatment field who have dedicated their lives to helping people recover from addiction; and

Whereas the 2000 national campaign focuses on supporting adolescents in addiction treatment and recovery, embraces the theme of "Recovering Our Future: One Youth at a Time", and seeks to increase awareness about alcohol and drug addiction and to promote treatment and recovery for adolescents and adults: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress sup-*

ports the goals and ideas of National Alcohol and Drug Recovery Month.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TURNER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN).

##### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HORN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Con. Res. 371.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HORN. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. RAMSTAD).

Mr. RAMSTAD. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN) for yielding me this time, and for his strong effective leadership in this area.

Madam Speaker, I stand before this body today as a personal testament to the fact that chemical dependency treatment works. As a grateful recovering alcoholic of 19 years, I know firsthand the value of treatment and the blessings of recovery. So with deep humility and much gratitude, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution commemorating National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month.

For a number of years, several organizations and people dedicated to addiction treatment and recovery have recognized September as National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month. This September, special attention will focus on adolescents, young people dealing with addiction, and the theme will be "Recovering Our Future: One Youth at a Time."

As a Nation, Madam Speaker, we must recover our future by addressing addiction. We must recover our youth one young person at a time.

The tragic reality is that today in America 26 million people are addicted to drugs and/or alcohol. Twenty-six million Americans suffer the ravages of addiction. This disease, Madam Speaker, is afflicting people of all ages. Among youth ages 12 to 17, an estimated 1.1 million; ages 12 to 17, 1.1 million young people are dependent on illicit drugs. Another 1 million young people ages 12 to 17, are addicted to alcohol.

Young people ages 16 and 17 have the second highest rate of drug use in the country today, second only to people ages 18 to 20. And by the time these young people reach 17 years of age, over one-half of all young people know a drug dealer. Madam Speaker, over one-half of all people by the time they reach 17 know some drug dealer in America.

In 1999, more than half of our Nation's 12th graders use drugs and more than one-quarter used a drug other

than marijuana. In other words, a so-called hard drug. And although alcohol consumption is illegal in this country for those under 21, some 10.5 million juveniles between the ages of 12 and 20 are consumers of alcohol.

Madam Speaker, addiction is truly a crisis of epidemic proportions in America. Addiction is the number one health and crime problem facing our country. Alcohol and drug addiction, in economic terms alone, cost the American people last year \$246 billion. That is billion with a "B." American taxpayers paid over \$150 billion for drug-related criminal and medical costs alone; more than they spent on education, transportation, agriculture, energy, space, and foreign aid combined.

But, Madam Speaker, it does not have to be this way. The future of our children and the future of millions of other Americans can be saved, can be recovered. Like other diseases, addiction can be treated and all the empirical data done show that treatment for addiction works.

In 1956, the American Medical Association told the American people that chemical addiction is a disease and a fatal disease if not properly treated. In fact, leading physicians at that time found that chemical addiction conforms to the expectations for chronic illness and that relapse rates after treatment for addiction compare favorably with those for three other chronic diseases: adult on-set diabetes, hypertension, and adult asthma. The relapse rates for people treated for chemical addiction is essentially the same as those three diseases.

It is well documented that every dollar spent for treatment saves \$7 in health care costs, criminal justice costs and lost productivity from job absenteeism, injuries and sub-par work performance.

A number of studies have shown that health care costs alone are 100 percent higher for untreated alcoholics and addicts than for people like me, recovering people who have received treatment.

Madam Speaker, the goal of this resolution is to increase awareness about alcohol and drug addiction and promote treatment and recovery for more people, more people who are suffering the ravages of alcohol and drug addiction. Increasing awareness about the ravages of addiction is absolutely critical. How can it be that among 12th graders in America, less than two-thirds find anything wrong with smoking marijuana?

Equally alarming, only 47 percent of adolescents between 12 and 17 believe that having five or more drinks once or twice a week is any risk at all. Only two-thirds believe that having four or five drinks every day is a problem. We must increase awareness as well as access to treatment for young people.

Despite the benefits of treatment, a significant gap in this country exists between the number of adolescents who need chemical dependency treatment